

THE DEMOCRAT.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1842.

LYCEUM.

We are requested to give notice that a Lyceum has been formed in town, and that the second meeting will take place on Saturday night, in the Grand Jury room of the Courthouse, when a Constitution will be adopted, and a question taken up for debate. All those interested, or who wish to become members, are requested to attend.

KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR.—The prospectus for the 3d volume of this work, may be found in this paper. To the Democrats of Tuscarawas, we recommend it as well for its valuable facts, as its cheapness. Amos Kendall, its editor, is now confined within prison bounds at Washington, because he would not squander the Public money, while Postmaster General. It appears that when he was at the head of the Post office Department, a certain Stage company brought in a bill of some \$8,000 dollars, for 'Extra services' in carrying the mail. Mr. Kendall thought it an imposition upon the government, and would not allow it. The company commenced suit, and about a year since got a judgment in the U. S. Court, against him. For doing what he thought was a solemn duty as a public officer, he is now immersed in heavy damages as an individual, and because he is too poor to pay the money, they have him in jail bounds. The Government ought in justice to pay it for him, but Mr. Kendall knows too well the character of this Federal Congress, to ask anything at their hands. We mention this circumstance as it puts to the wall all the foul slanders of Federal presses about Mr. Kendall's public character, and will rouse up the sympathies of the Democracy to his support.

PUBLICATION OF THE SESSION LAWS IN COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

An effort was made two or three winters ago, to have the laws of each Session published in at least one paper in every county, where there is a paper printed. We hope that effort will be renewed this winter, as it would be of great benefit to the people.

It is the first duty of Government to make such laws as will protect the rights of community.

The second duty of Government should be, to make the people acquainted with the laws.

And the third duty to see that the laws are enforced.

But how is it? Why the legislature makes laws, and appoints its officers to execute them, without giving the people half an opportunity to know what the laws are. Here we see a great fundamental error, and to this may be traced one half the misdeeds, and petty law suits that annually take place. If the laws were published in county newspapers, you would spread them before every man, and he would make himself acquainted with them. As it is the laws are violated, and the violator knows it not, till he is jerked up for the offence. You would enlighten the people, and thereby be promoting the true spirit of our institutions. You would improve the public morals, and thereby put down crime—do away with those little jealousies, heart burnings and wranglings so prevalent in every community.

But the Legislature, if he is a Lawyer, will overlook all these advantages to society, and say "Ah that will not do; it will kill up our lawyers, who live and thrive by our wits, and by getting men at loggerheads with each other; it will do away with the use of lawyers, by making every man acquainted with the Law." That's just what is needed; make every man his own lawyer, and he won't have occasion to go to law. If the legislator is a good honest farmer, he will say it might be too much expense to the State. Not at all. The amt. saved to the State by the decrease of State cases, in which the State or county has to pay costs, would in our opinion more than pay the expense of publication of the laws. But even were it not so, let the legislature lay a tax on the fees of county officers, such as Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Treasurers and Auditors. We all know the fees of these officers are quite high, and a tax on them sufficient to print the laws in each county, would still give them a good living.

Such a reform, while it would not add one cent to the people's taxes, would enlighten them, and save a great deal of money now expended in law suits, and improve the public morals in the bargain.

We call the attention of our Brethren of the press, as well as the Legislature, to the subject.

"JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRATS" AGAIN. The Canton Repository still defends J. Q. Adams, that enemy of our country, for charging Thomas Jefferson with having violated the Constitution. Old Saxton reiterates the charge, and Kirk Patrick endorses it, and says "Amen!" in a loud voice. The people will recollect this, for as soon as election time comes, these two old Federalists, will again claim to be "Democrats of the Jefferson school," as they have heretofore, when votes were wanted. Yes, they will put on that hypocritical Judas Iscariot face, and with their hands on their hearts, swear by the beard of Mahomet, that they are "Jeffersonian Democrats" to the core. But you have only to make them take their shirts off, and you will soon be undeceived. You never saw a Jeffersonian Democrat with a black streak down his back as big as a rake handle. Mind that. We've caught many a hypocrite in this way.

Mr. Saxton in reply to us, says his father never wore a black cockade, but that he did about 30 years ago. Well, that's an honest confession. 'Thirty years ago,' was about the time the Hartford Convention met to dissolve the Union, on the John Quincy Adams principle. The members of that Convention wore black cockades, also. The people can draw their own conclusions from these facts, and confessions, about Saxton's "democracy."

As a set off to the charge of wearing a black cockade, Saxton says the Junior editor of this paper is a 'Foreigner.' Kirk Patrick copies this and says it's "first rate." Here again is the old cloven foot of Federalism sticking out. The old Federalists who passed the Alien and Sedition Laws, against Foreigners all wore the black cockade. And here is old Saxton who admits he wore the black cockade, running down men who happened to be born in another land. He thinks it a disgrace to be called a "Foreigner," and would if he could, deprive "foreigners" of the right of voting. Our German friends can see in this, what opinions the Federal party hold towards them, as well as others, who left a kingly government, and came to a land of liberty. From the time this government was formed, they have endeavored to abridge the rights of Naturalized citizens, and prevent them from voting. Not so the Democracy. They have always contended for the rights of Naturalized citizens, and were it not for their efforts in keeping down Federalism, we would at this day

have laws preventing that worthy class of citizens from voting at the ballot box. We ask Mr. Saxton if this is not so, and entreat him before he calls himself a "Jeffersonian Democrat" again, to recollect what party he belongs to.

BRITISH FLEET IN THE PACIFIC.

An express arrived at Washington, bringing news that the British Government have sent a large fleet into the Pacific Ocean. What they are after is not known but it is supposed to be to take possession of the Oregon territory. The Washington correspondent of the Statesman, says—"The situation of our affairs upon the Pacific is arresting the attention of the thinking men of all parties here, at the seat of government. The smallness of our fleet when compared with its immense cruising ground; the concentration, on the part of G. Britain, of an overwhelming naval force upon that coast; the sudden and suspicious manner in which she sought a lasting settlement of a long pressing difficulty with this country, and the ominous silence of her minister in regard to the northwestern boundary, are calculated to ripen conjecture into almost positive truth as to her future intentions. It is generally conceded that she will take possession of the Oregon or California, and in either case, it will in all probability lead to a rupture between the two countries. Our fleet that is cruising in those seas is very active, but cannot accomplish impossibilities. If this move of the British ministry is directed towards one of the above named objects, as it undoubtedly is, a bloodless possession will be the immediate consequence.

Duff Green, who has lately returned from London, and is the secret bearer of a project for a commercial treaty with this country, from the British ministry, stated, in one of his letters from the old world, that Lord Ashburton would not touch the subject of the northwestern boundary, and that the main object of his mission was to satisfy one part of the country by settling the northeastern boundary, and then it would be easy settling, through the Pacific, the other boundary question, with the other part of the country. It appears that this hastily formed treaty is but a studied attempt to rob us in future, by creating a division between the north and west, in regard to a war, when they advance for the support of their Oregon claims, armies, navies, and munitions of war. There will probably be an arrival of another express, with more definite news from the Pacific, in the course of two or three weeks.

A CONTRAST.—Two years ago this month, Tom Corwin was installed Governor of Ohio, to which office he was elected by promising 'better times,' 'high wages, high prices, plenty of money, plenty of work, &c.' At that time, the farmer was getting from 75 cts. to \$1, for wheat, 40 and 50 for corn, oats 31, beef 4 & 5 cents per pound, pork 4, and other things in proportion, but all was too low, then, said the whigs, and Corwin would make times better.

On the 14th inst., Tom Corwin left the chair of State, which he held two years. On that occasion a splendid entertainment was given him, which began in eating, and ended in a dance, as a reward of merit for bringing about the fulfillment of all the promises, made by him and his party. Yes, the 'better times, high prices, high wages, &c.' had all been accomplished according to promise. On the same day this Corwin dances took place, wheat was selling at 44 cents; corn 20; oats 15; beef 2 cents per pound, pork 1 1/2 cts, &c.

Thus was the beginning and the end of a two years' reign of Whiggery in Ohio. It beautifully illustrates a maxim of a celebrated man at Fort Meigs—"I have always found, that those who make the most pledges, generally tell the most lies."

LEGISLATIVE.—It will be seen by the proceedings, that the Legislature is doing a wholesale business at instructing. Some very important debates have taken place, but they are too long to publish. A large amount of local business is being done up, but as it is of little interest to the people at large, we omit it. The Districting bill, and Bank Charters, will take up the next month, and we shall endeavor to give the debates. From present indications, the specie paying banks will be rechartered under the Banking law, with the individual liability principle.

The reader will see that the Commissioners of Tuscarawas have petitioned to borrow \$4,000 of the Surplus Revenue, to build a Poor House with. We shall have something to say about this.

OCCUPATIONS OF LEGISLATORS.

In the Ohio Legislature there are 60 Farmers, 21 Lawyers, 7 Doctors, 7 Merchants, 5 Printers, 2 Saddlers, 1 Surveyor, 1 Tanner, 1 Iron founder, 1 Gun Smith, 1 Manufacturer, 1 Clerk, 1 miller, 1 Carpenter, 1 Hatter, and 1 Blacksmith.

With such a majority of the bone and sinew of the country, in the legislative halls, the people have little to fear from corrupt legislation. We doubt whether any former legislature ever had so many farmers in it. There are just enough lawyers to do the talking, and enough farmers and mechanics to take care of the people's rights.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

By our New York papers we learn that a treaty of peace has been made between China and the British Government, by which the Chinese are to pay 21,000,000 of dollars to the British. In India the British have gained several great victories. A terrible revolution had taken place in Spain.

The account of the hanging of John C. Spencer's son, in another column, has created a great excitement everywhere. Some think it was right, others say the Commander was wrong, and ought to be hung for murder. The parents take it very hard—a Washington letter writer, states that Mrs. Spencer was nearly dead, and that her husband had fell down in a fit, and it was a long time before he recovered.

Why don't the Legislature pass a bill to relieve the Contractors and laborers on the public works? It is a shame that these men should be kept so long out of their just dues.

APPRAISEMENT LAW.—This bill passed the House on Friday last, by a vote of 47 to 18. It has met with great opposition from slavers and speculators, but will soon we hope become a law. Its principle feature is to prevent the poor man's property from being sold under execution, unless it brings two thirds its value. That is right. Personal property has just as much right to be protected as Real estate.

We see on less than three democratic papers advertised for sale in the Statesman. This looks bad. If the democrats don't support their presses, they cannot expect to succeed at elections.

The Virginia House of Delegates, on Tuesday, passed a resolution, 75 to 45, instructing the Senators in Congress to vote for refunding to General Jackson, with interest, the fine of \$1000 imposed upon him by Judge Hall.

CONGRESS—BANKRUPT LAW.

The present session of this Congress, bids fair to be as worthless as the last. They have been together near a month at a cost to the people, of 4,000 dollars a day, and not a single important bill passed. If they had any self respect they would break up and go home. But instead of that, day after day is spent in wrangling and bandying of words. At our last dates the House was trying to repeal the Bankrupt Law, the only measure left unrepaid, of the celebrated Extra Session. If it is repealed, there will not be a single great act standing, of that last session called to bring relief to the country. No not one. All gone—killed by the hands of their own fathers. What a mockery of legislation! What a spectacle for the world! What a disgrace to our land!

To show our readers how these Coons carry on to the tune of \$8 dollars a day, we copy an extract from the debates, as published in the N. Y. Herald. The bill before the House is the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. Time, Tuesday Dec. 20, before dinner.

"Mr. Gordon of N. Y. was in favor of the immediate repeal. He believed that the passage of the Bankrupt Law did more than all else to cause the tremendous defeat of the whigs at the last election. When this was repealed there would be nothing left of the Hard Cider and Coon Skin Congress, and there ought not to be any thing left of them. (Boars of laughter.) The hard cider party must have passed this act when they were in a high state of intoxication from power. (great laughter.)

A Member—No, they were sober. The courage of depravity.

Mr. Gordon, looking round, What?

A member—It was when they were getting sober. The courage of depravity.

Mr. Gordon—Well, then, it was when they had the delirium tremens on from drinking so much cold cider. (Great laughter.) Hard cider, I mean. (shouts of laughter all round)

Mr. Bowne of N. Jersey wished the bill so modified that all who applied for the benefit of the act before the final passage of the bill might receive advantage.

Mr. Brown of Pennsylvania said it seemed as if the House wanted the large debtors and large rogues to go free, and the small debtors to have no benefit at all. He was for including banking corporations and sweep ing and driving the rotten banks from existence.

Here there was great excitement, members running in and out, several trying to speak at once, nearly all talking with each other, some standing, some walking, and some sitting on the desks; and all excited. It wanted five minutes of three.

Mr. Johnson asked what the amendment was.

The Clerk read it.

Cries of "order," "chair," "go on," "withdraw the amendment," "let's go right into the repeal," "try the question," "aye and noes," "question, question," "order order," "d—n it go on."

Great confusion, and cries of question from all parts of the House. The clock was on the stroke of three, (dinner time) and several members appeared in great agony, doubting whether to lose a vote or a dinner. One member said in an undertone "I want to cut off the head of the d—n thing without any more delay. It was 3 o'clock, amid loud cries of adjourn. Some one shouted "Mr. Speaker, I move we adjourn."

Speaker—It's moved and seconded that this House do now adjourn; all those in favor of that motion, will please to say "Aye." And such an uproarious sound of "Aye," I never heard before.

And so the poor Bankrupt law, had another night's rest, but the opinion is, it will be repealed.

In the Senate, the Federalists were engaged in trading General Jackson. The people will pay them for it.

From the Globe.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE, ON GEN JACKSON'S CONDUCT AT NEW ORLEANS.

A debate of some warmth arose in the Senate to-day on Mr. Lincoln's bill in regard to the penalty imposed on General Jackson for doing his duty at New Orleans. When the bill was announced, it seemed that there would be no opposition to it. Such a number of States have now instructed their Senators, to restore the money extorted from the General, that, unless his political enemies were determined to fly in the face of their constituents, and refuse to execute their will, no doubt could remain in regard to the passage of the bill. While therefore, a ready acquiescence of Senators in the wishes of the sovereign States they represent, was anticipated, the bill, which provides simply for returning the money, without a word inculcating the conduct of the Judge, or approving that of the General—it was hoped would run through the ordinary form of legislation, without a word being said to make it a party question. Its progress was arrested to-day, by a proposition, made by Mr. Crittenden, to refer it to the Judiciary Committee—of which Mr. Berrien (the cabinet minister dismissed by General Jackson) is chairman. And this was followed up by Mr. Bayard, who pulled out of his pocket the record, (the falsified one, we suppose,) made up according to the order of Judge Hall, and which was in violation of truth as is shown by Mr. Livingston, and others who attended the trial. Mr. Bayard then entered upon an argument, to show that the fine ought not to be refunded, and that the General's reputation would stand much better in after times, if Congress should refuse to obey the States in passing an act, by implication absolving him from a judicial condemnation pronounced against him, as having committed a crime in exercising the authority necessary to save the country from conquest by the enemy. As soon as Mr. Bayard produced the *ex parte* record made up by Judge Hall, and stated that he had derived this document from Mr. Conrad, we perceived that the Federalism of the Senate had resolved to come to the rescue—not of Judge Hall, as was pretended at the last session, when they struck at General Jackson's reputation, by resolutions in favor of the Judge's sentence, while they restored the fine,) but to the rescue of Senator Conrad, who had staked himself on the defeat of the bill. The object now proposed, on referring the bill to a committee of General Jackson's enemies, with Mr. Berrien as chairman is to prepare a report to preface the measure with such a history of the transactions at New Orleans as will give countenance to the fabrications of Martin's history, which were read and relied on by Mr. Conrad at the last session. The reference is to be made, with a view to convert this libel (written by a vindictive enemy of General Jackson) into a public document by drawing the substance into a report made by another malignant political and personal enemy, not less cunning nor more scrupulous than Martin.

The tendency of this movement excited considerable warmth in the Senate, and led to a discussion, in which Messrs. Lincoln, Allen and Buchanan repelled the pretence set up for the reference of this bill, containing only a simple proposition, and which had been reported upon and debated at the last session. The real motive for turning it over to a committee, which we have suggested, was not touched; because it is not parliamentary to charge upon members the disingenuous motives which lurk under the sham reasons assigned by them for the legislative proceeding they propose.

It is the office of the public press to pull off the masks which statesmen sometimes wear. And we now tell the public that the real designs in the Federal majority, in referring the bill which the States have ordered their representatives to pass, is to stick to it some report or amendment like that at the last session, tending the money with one hand, with a proviso in the other giving a Congressional sanction to the judicial attitude, which it is the sole object of the bill to reverse.

If the General should take the money offered, with any condition annexed, in the slightest degree recognizing the justice of the sentence recorded against him, his enemies would gain a double triumph over him. They would have him bear testimony to his own dishonor, in acknowledging the justice of the Judge's decision, and the new one of Congress confirming it; and they would have the gratification of finding in the circumstances attending it some pretext for ascribing to the sacrifice of character to sordid considerations. But these Federalists do not comprehend the man on whom they would bring their petty arts to bear. The mode in which he was prepared to treat their bill, with the proviso which his friends voted down at the last session,

will let them see how futile and little lawyer-like chicanery is when brought to play upon such a man.

In a letter which he addressed to us, in consequence of some notice in the Globe, on the failure of the bill at the last session, he said:

"You judged rightly of my feelings when you say I would not touch one cent of the money under that odious and insulting amended bill; and those who proposed the amendment, if they possessed any honorable feeling, knew that I would not. I would starve before I would be fed on their especial grace at the expense of my honor and my fame. When I approach Congress, it is to ask justice—not to beg it. I only appeal to my God for acts of special grace—not to man. Through you, I present my thanks to my friends for so promptly voting down this odious and insulting bill. My gratitude is due to the Republican States for their efforts to have this unjust imputation upon my fame wiped from the records, by a law refunding the fine and costs so unjustly and tyrannically imposed by a vindictive Judge sitting in his own cause."

PROPOSALS FOR KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR, THIRD VOLUME.

Arrangements have been made to continue this work with increased vigor. During the year 1843, it will be devoted with more zeal than ever to the support of Democratic principles. It will be chiefly filled with original matter, from the pen of the editor, who will discuss great questions with the utmost freedom, and give a condensed summary of foreign and domestic news, and the proceedings of Congress, with the years and days on important questions. The editor intends also to give sketches of his experience and observation in public life. Being deprived of his liberty for fidelity to the public, he desires to show his fellow men in private stations how the world is governed.

The third volume will be published by William Greer, every other week, with four additional numbers making thirty in all, at ONE DOLLAR, in advance.

Subscriptions may be sent to the editor or Publisher, free of postage or postage paid. Postmasters are authorized to forward subscription money, under their frank, in letters written by themselves.

MARRIED.—In Rush township, on the 23d inst., by Rev. Robert Cook, Mr. REX WELCH, to MISS SARAH JONES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

On application of John Meese, (Boatman) of Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

The above case having been referred to me a Commissioner of Bankrupts for Tuscarawas County aforesaid by the Honorable the district Court of the United States; Ohio District, I am prepared to receive proofs of the claims of the creditors of the said John Meese, until the 20th day of Jan. 1843.

B. M. ATHERTON, Dec. 28, 1842, 3w. pra. fee \$1. Com'r. of Bankrupts.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

On application of Enoch J. Barkdull, (Merchant) of Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

The above case having been referred to me a Commissioner of Bankrupts for Tuscarawas County aforesaid, by the Honorable the district Court of the United States; Ohio District, I am prepared to receive proofs of the claims of the creditors of the said Enoch J. Barkdull, until the 20th day of January, 1843.

B. M. ATHERTON, Dec. 28, 1842 3w. pra. fee \$1. Com'r. of Bankrupts.

PARTITION NOTICE.

JOHN PLATT and Balinda his wife, James Logan and Gertrude his wife, Elizabeth Logan, John Logan, William Logan, Sarah A. Logan, Frances Logan, and Harriet Logan (daughters) and Rebecca Logan, (widow) will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1842, in the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, by John Sears, Hannah M. Sears and James Sears minors who appear by their Guardian Enoch Sears and Joseph Sharon, and Hannah his wife where in the said petitioners demands partition of the following described real estate situated in said Tuscarawas county Ohio, viz: the south West quarter of section No. twenty-three [23] of township No. five [5] and range No. one [1] of the unappropriated Lands in the United States Military District, and that at the next term of said Court, application will be made by said petitioners for an order that partition be made of said premises. Dated 6th day December, 1842.

JOHN SEARS and other petitioners by JOHN D. CUMMINS, their Att'y.

60 6 w

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I have this day deposited with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, the sum of fifteen dollars and fifty cents, in full of taxes interest and penalties on the land hereinafter described, and that I shall accordingly make application to said Court at their next session for an order of redemption of the following tract of land, sold for taxes at the sales for said county held 28th, and 29th December 1840. Which tract stands charged on the tax duplicate of said county for the year 1840, in the name of "Henry H. Dodge," and described as "S. part of Qr. sec. or lot 21. Qr. to 1, township 9, range 2," 99 acres valued at 116 dollars; the whole of which was sold to Joseph Lies for taxes, interest, and penalty, for the year 1839, and the taxes of 1840.

27th Dec. 1842. 50 6 w

NOTICE.

REBECCA Logan (widow of Alexander Logan dec'd) James Logan, Elizabeth Logan, John Platt, and Malinda his wife, John Logan, William Logan, Sarah Logan, Francis A Logan, Harriet Logan, John Sears, Hannah M. Sears and James Sears, will take notice that a petition was filed against them, on the 20th day of December A. D. 1842, in the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, by Joseph Sharon and Hannah his wife, late Hannah Logan, and one of the heirs at law of Alexander Logan, late of Tuscarawas county, dec; which said petition is now pending, wherein the said Joseph Sharon, and Hannah his wife, demand partition of the following described real estate to wit:

The south west quarter of section number twenty-three, township number five and range number one, situate in Tuscarawas county Ohio, containing one hundred and sixty acres. At the next term of said Court application will be made by the said Joseph Sharon & Hannah Sharon for an order that partition be made of said premises.

GRISWOLD & CRAIG, Attys for Pet. Dated Dec. 21st 1842. 49 40 d

NOTICE

SOPHIA MCGREW, Alexander McGrew, John Wright, Simpson Madden and Mary his wife, are hereby notified that Anthony McGrew, John McGrew, and Joseph McGrew, by their Guardian Philip Knappenberger filed a petition against them on the 21st day of Dec. 1842, in the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, which is now pending, and in which the said Anthony, John and Joseph allege that they are each seized in fee simple of one undivided fifth part of lot No. 9, in the 2d quarter of township 9, range 2 of the Conn. Western Reserve School Lands situate in said county of Tuscarawas, and demand partition of, and assignment of the Dover estate of the said Mary in, said Lot, and that at the next term of said Court application will be made for an order that partition of and assignment of Dover in said premises may be made.

PHILIP KNAPPENBERGER, Guardian of Anthony, John, and Joseph McGrew. Dated 21st Dec. 1842. 49 6 w

Notice.

THE firm of E. J. Barkdull & Co., has been dissolved and their business closed. Their accounts and notes have been placed in my hand for collection. Those who are indebted will please make payment to me, or I shall be under the necessity of taking legal measures to bring their accounts to light.

S. BRINARD, Dover, Dec. 6, 1842.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.		DOVER, Dec. 28	
Wheat		Wheat	
NEW PHILA. Dec. 28	50	NEW PHILA. Dec. 28	50
Wheat, per bushel	50	Wheat per bushel	50
Cor. do	15	Cor. do	15
Oats do	15	Oats do	15
Rye do	15	Rye do	15
Flaxseed do	32	Flaxseed do	32
Apples dry do	50	Apples dry do	50
Potatoes do	12	Potatoes do	12
Flour per bbl.	300	Flour per bbl.	300
Butter " cwt.	200	Butter " cwt.	200
Tallow " "	8	Tallow " "	8
Lard " "	4	Lard " "	4
Bacon (round) "	4	Bacon (round) "	4
Eggs per doz.	8	Eggs per doz.	8
Salt " bbl.	200	Salt " bbl.	200
Wool "	25	Wool "	25
Tow Linen	20	Tow Linen	20

DR. THOMPSON'S APPARATUS

For the cure of Prolapsus Uteri, and other Diseases arising from female weakness.

THIS Instrument has the sanction of the best physicians in the country; and being altogether an external application, it is unquestionably the safest, as well as the most perfect and useful of the kind ever invented.

The undersigned, having been extensively consulted in cases of Female weakness, and being anxious to adopt a plan of treatment, which while it secures to their patients the greatest amount of good, is attended with the least expense and inconvenience, hereby unhesitatingly recommend this Apparatus as one eminently calculated to accomplish these objects.

Such is their confidence in the great utility of the Instrument, that they have entered into the necessary arrangements for supplying the whole country. The Apparatus together with careful directions, will be promptly furnished to all applicants, (for ready pay) at a price within the means of every one.

Physicians of the county are respectfully invited to call and examine it; and those desirous of introducing it into their practice, can be supplied on reasonable terms.

F. D. McMEAL, M. D. LEWIS DYER, M. D. Canal Dover, Dec. 20, 1842. 49 if

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, I shall offer for sale at the Court House in New Philadelphia, in said county, On the 14th day of January next,

the following described real and personal estate, the property of ANDREW SEATON, late of said New Philadelphia, deceased:

155 Shares of stock in the "New Philadelphia Lateral Canal Company," embracing all the stock of said company yet sold, except 10 shares.

The "Hugus tract," so called, containing 187 acres, of lands (including Hugus' addition to the town of New Phila) which is hereby exempted from said tract.

The "Horfield tract," so called, containing 44 56-100 acres of land.

The "Saw Mill tract" containing 13 1/2 acres. Also 32 perches of land near the saw mill.

On said Hugus tract are erected a large Flouring Mill, (of four run of stones) and warehouse; and on said "Saw Mill tract" are erected a Saw Mill, Pulling Mill and Carding Machine, all in complete operation, now in the occupation of "Steele, Blickensderfer & Co." These different Mills have been rented for the two years ending 1st July, 1843, at the rate of three thousand dollars per year.

These several tracts of land lie on and adjoining the New Philadelphia Lateral Canal, (company chartered 16th January, 1828); and will be offered with said 155 shares of stock as an entirety.

Also 73 lots in Hugus' addition to the town of New Philadelphia, being all the lots of said addition except lots 61, 63, 66, 67, 68, 70, and 77, to be sold subject to the widow's right of dower.

Terms of sale, one third in hand, 1 in one and two in two years.